

for believing that the battle was not fought there. Finally he gives his own theory of the position, illustrating It by a plan,, and proving that it is the only reasonable one. Two years later Mr, Andrew Lang took up the question again, and pronounced in favour of Mark Napier's theory.¹ Thus all three writers agree in rejecting Macaulay's view. The opinion of a competent military critic on the issue would be of interest.

A second controversy concerns the manner of Dundee's death and the nature of his wound. Was he killed by a shot In the left eye or a shot in the side? Did he die on the spot, or at the Castle of Blair after the battle? Did he write the letter to James II which was printed in his name? After examining the evidence, I have no doubt that he died on the field, and that the letter is fictitious, but there is not the slightest proof that it was forged by Macpherson, as Macaulay insinuates.²

After the Jacobite rising had been defeated, the settlement of constitutional and ecclesiastical disputes became more easy. William wisely gave up the attempt to maintain the Lords of the Articles, and accepted in ecclesiastical affairs arrangements which satisfied the main body of the Presbyterians. In effecting this settlement, the chief instruments were Melville, as High Commissioner^ and the Earl of Crawford, who was President of the

Parliament. Mac-
 aulay describes Crawford as a Presbyterian
 zealot, needy,
 greedy, and canting, with a steady eye to the
 main chance.

¹ C. S. Tern,-, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount of
 Dundee (1905),
 pp. 336-7: Andrew Lang, History of Scotland (1907), iv. 17;
 Mark Napier,
 Life and Times of John Graham of Claverkouse, Viscount
 Dundee, iii (1862),
 630.

- IV, 1634 (xiii) ; Xapier, iii. 647-72. Michael Barrington,
 Claverhouse's
 Last Letter, in Scottish Historical Review, v. 505-9 ;
 answers by C. S.
 Terry and John Anderson, *ibid.* **vi.** 63-70.